

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.

Editor: Prof. CLEVELAND ABBE. Assistant Editor: CLEVELAND ABBE, jr.

VOL. XXXVI.

AUGUST, 1908.

No. 8.

The MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW summarizes the current manuscript data received from about 3,500 land stations in the United States and about 1,250 ocean vessels; it also gives the general results of the study of daily weather maps based on telegrams or cablegrams from about 200 North American and 40 European, Asiatic, and oceanic stations.

The hearty interest shown by all observers and correspondents is gratefully recognized.

Acknowledgment is also made of the specific cooperation of the following chiefs of independent, local, or governmental services: R. F. Stupart, Esq., Director of the Meteorological Service of the Dominion of Canada; Señor Manuel E. Pastrana, Director of the Central Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory of Mexico; Camilo A. Gonzales, Director-General of Mexican Telegraphs; Capt. I. S. Kimball, General Superintendent of the United States Life-Saving Service; Commandant Francisco S. Chaves, Director of the Meteorological Service of the Azores, Ponta Delgada, St. Michaels, Azores; W. N. Shaw, Esq., Director Meteorological Office, London; Maxwell Hall, Esq., Govern-

ment Meteorologist, Kingston, Jamaica; Rev. L. Gangoiti, Director of the Meteorological Observatory of Belen Collegel Havana, Cuba; Luis G. y Carbonell, Director, Meteorologica, Service of Cuba, Havana, Cuba; Rev. José Algué, S. J., Director of the Weather Bureau, Manila Central Observatory, Philippines; Maj. Gen. M. A. Rykachev, Director of the Physical Central Observatory, St. Petersburg, Russia; Carl Ryder, Director, Danish Meteorological Institute, Copenhagen, Denmark.

As far as practicable the time of the seventy-fifth meridian is used in the text of the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW.

Barometric pressures, both at land stations and on ocean vessels, whether station pressures or sea-level pressures, are reduced, or assumed to be reduced, to standard gravity, as well as corrected for all instrumental peculiarities, so that they express pressure in the standard international system of measures, namely, by the height of an equivalent column of mercury at 32° Fahrenheit, under the standard force, i. e., apparent gravity at sea level and latitude 45°.

FORECASTS AND WARNINGS.

By Prof. E. B. GARRIOTT, in charge of Forecast Division.

August opened with a storm of tropical origin near the North Carolina coast. The previous history of this storm is given in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for July. During August 1 and 2 the center of disturbance moved northeastward near the middle Atlantic and New England coasts and past over or near New Foundland the night of the 2d. High barometric pressure over mid-ocean deflected the storm toward the high latitudes of the Atlantic.

The Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk, Va., of August 2, remarks as follows regarding warnings issued in connection with this storm:

It was due to the magnificent work of the Weather Bureau that there were no wrecks along the coast. Many hours before the storm developed any great strength the Bureau had sent warnings along the coast to notify mariners that there was a blow off the Florida coast and advised caution about proceeding south. These warnings were sent to several wireless stations, which transmitted them to vessels at sea having the wireless apparatus, so that the news was flashed down the line.

The general weather conditions of the closing days of July and the first week in August conformed closely to the following forecast, that was issued July 29:

There are no indications of a prolonged period of abnormal heat for any portion of the United States. A cool wave that now covers the Northwest will advance over the central valleys and the Lake region during the next three days. A barometric disturbance with rain will cross the country from about August 1 to 5, preceded by rising temperature, and followed by a period of lower temperature that will continue over the eastern districts during the latter half of next week.

The cold wave referred to advanced as forecast and reached the Atlantic coast August 1. The barometric disturbance reached the Atlantic States August 5. It was preceded by rising temperature, attended by rather well-distributed rains that were heavy in parts of the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Mississippi, the lower Lake region, and the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and was followed by lower temperature that continued over the eastern districts during the balance of the week ending August 8.

The Times-Democrat, New Orleans, La., of August 3, comments on the forecast as follows:

Professor Moore of the United States Weather Bureau, has commenced the issue of forecasts for periods of a week or more. The success which Professor Moore has achieved in his efforts to increase the efficiency of the Weather Bureau will cause the public to accept these forecasts with more confidence. The forecast issued July 29 for the succeeding ten days is being realized generally. The temperature which was between 70° and 80° over the northern portion of the country on the morning of July 30 was between 60° and 70°, as shown by the weather map issued yesterday. A disturbance with rain and preceded by warmer weather is expected to move across the country between August 1 and 5, and this is expected to be followed by cooler weather, which will continue over the eastern districts during the latter half of the week.

Such forecasts show a marked step forward by the Weather Bureau, and are in line with the many improvements made in the weather service.

The Herald, Rochester, N. Y., of August 10, states:

In this forecast, which predicted complicated weather conditions, including a warm wave which at that time did not appear on the weather map, Chief Moore made a perfect forecast.

Special forecasts were issued on the 9th and 13th. That of the 9th was in general terms. The forecast of the 13th specified the passage of a barometric disturbance from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast, from the 14th to 18th, that would be preceded by rising temperature, attended by copious rains that would cover the corn and spring wheat States, and followed by a period of lower temperature. The disturbance progressed as forecast and crossed the Atlantic coast on the 18th. It was preceded by rising temperature that at points in the interior was the highest of the present season, was attended by copious rains in the corn and spring wheat States, and was followed by a several day period of temperature below the seasonal average.

The St. Louis Times, of August 15, refers editorially as follows to weather forecasts in general, and to the forecast of the 13th in particular:

Close observers of weather conditions have noted in recent months that the Department of Meteorology at Washington has been indulging in some long-distance and wide-range forecasts.

Time was when the word chiefly employed by the forecasters was "probably." Now there is a certain note of positiveness in the 24-hour